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General

REQUISITIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press by the White House October 15]

The President on October 10 approved an act which confers on him authority to requisition arms, ammunition, implements of war, machine tools, and other articles and materials which are needed for the national defense.

Under the Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939, and under the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940, certain articles and materials needed for the national defense have been subject to the export-licensing system. Since the passage of the last-named act, many applications for licenses have been refused as a result of decisions by the Administrator of Export Control that the proposed exportation would be contrary to the interests of the national defense. The articles or materials for which export licenses have been refused have in many cases already been sold and the title has passed to a foreign purchaser. It has been found that, in some of these cases, purchasers did not desire to sell the article or material in the United States or, because they were acting in a representative capacity, they were not legally in a position to do so. This situation has been particularly acute in the case of some exportations of machine tools. A great many of these tools for which export licenses have been refused are especially needed to meet national-defense requirements.

The President on October 15 issued an Executive order¹ directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, acting jointly through the agency of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, to determine the necessity for the requisitioning of any equipment, munitions, or machinery, tools, materials, or supplies necessary for the manufacture of munitions, or the servicing, or operation of facilities for the national defense, and to determine whether in any case it is in the public interest to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any of the articles and materials so requisitioned. The administration of the other provisions of the act has been vested in the Administrator of Export Control.

The President at the same time issued the necessary regulations² for the carrying out of his Executive order.

As a result of his approval of this act and the issuance of this Executive order and these regulations, the President is assured the use of the critical articles and materials required in the national-defense program which might otherwise be unobtainable.

¹ For text of this Executive order (no. 8567), see the *Federal Register* of October 18, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 204) p. 4121.

² For text of these regulations, see *ibid.*, pp. 4122-4123.

ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAMATION

[Released to the press by the White House]

ARMISTICE DAY—1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS on November 11, 1918, the nations then at war laid down their weapons and turned their thoughts to the hoped-for dawn of an era of peace and order; and

WHEREAS Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, Sixty-ninth Congress, passed June 4, 1926 (44 Stat. 1982), requests the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling for the display of the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on November 11 and for the observance of the day with appropriate ceremonies, and the act of May 13, 1938 (52 Stat. 351) designates the 11th day of November of each year as a legal public holiday; and

WHEREAS observance of the anniversary of the armistice of 1918 will direct our minds to the need of the world then as now not only for peace but also for peace with understanding,

not only for a cessation of hostilities but also for mutual respect in the intercourse between nations:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on November 11, 1940, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches, or other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2433]

PASSPORTS

The following regulations have been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*:

PART 32—VALIDATION AND ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS DURING EXISTENCE OF WAR

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS

§ 32.9 *Passport to contain name of each country citizen intends to visit and object of visit.*
In view of the exigencies of international travel,

particularly the spread of military operations, the increasing hazards and difficulties involved in foreign travel and residence, and the fact that after October 16, 1940, male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years will be required, before departing from the United States, to obtain a permit on Form 351 to leave this country, the Secretary of State has deemed it desirable to revert to the former policy of the Department of State of setting forth in each passport issued by it or under its authority the names of the countries which the citizen intends to visit and the object of the

visit to each country named in the passport. This policy shall become effective at once and shall apply to passports heretofore issued and presently valid, as well as to passports which may hereafter be issued, with the exception of passports intended for use in countries of the Western Hemisphere. In consequence, no passport heretofore issued shall be valid for travel from the United States to any foreign country requiring such a document, except countries of the Western Hemisphere, unless it is first submitted to the Department of State for validation in the same manner as is provided for by §§ 32.1-32.8 issued September 4, 1939,³ for the validation of passports for use in traveling from the United States to any country in Europe. In submitting a passport to the Department for validation for use elsewhere than in the countries of the Western Hemisphere, a person to whom such document was issued must also state the names of the countries in which he intends to travel, the reason for his intended travel to each country named and, if the reason for the proposed travel to each such country is susceptible of documentary corroboration, he should submit such documentary corroboration. The provisions of §§ 32.1-32.8 shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to travel elsewhere throughout the world except in countries of the Western Hemisphere, save that where an individual desires to travel to a country in which conditions are normal and the routes of travel thereto are reasonably safe, in applying the test of necessity for such travel a more lenient policy will be followed. (Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887; 22 U. S. C. 211a; Proc. No. 7856, Mar. 31, 1938)

§ 32.10 *Previous regulations still effective.* However, nothing in §§ 32.9-32.10 shall be construed as rendering ineffective the provisions of the regulation of November 6, 1939,⁴ under which an American citizen may not

travel on a vessel of a belligerent country on or over the North Atlantic Ocean north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude except when specifically authorized to do so. The authorization may be granted by the Passport Division of the Department of State. American consular officers in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland are authorized to endorse passports for travel on a vessel of a belligerent state in any case where the vessel begins its journey in a port in the Dominion of Canada or in Newfoundland, including Labrador, and ends at a port in any such place or the United States, provided the vessel is not scheduled to travel, between the beginning and ending of any such journey, in the waters above mentioned, except in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson Strait and the coastal or contiguous waters of the Dominion of Canada or Newfoundland, including Labrador, which are customarily navigated between points on these coasts. (Sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887; 22 U.S.C. 211a; Proc. No. 7856, Mar. 31, 1938)

[SEAL]

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

OCTOBER 11, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 888]

POSTPONEMENT OF ADDRESS ON FOREIGN POLICY BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press October 16]

The Secretary of State will deliver on October 26 before the National Press Club in Washington a comprehensive address on the recent development and present status of the foreign policy of the United States. Emergency tasks of the Department make it impossible to prepare and deliver such an address at an earlier date. Therefore, the announcement previously made that Secretary Hull would make a radio address on October 18 has been withdrawn.

³ 4 F. R. 3892. These regulations have been codified since publication in the *Federal Register*.

⁴ 4 F. R. 4509.

Canada

GREAT LAKES - ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY PROJECT

[Released to the press October 15]

In order to assure adequate power supplies to meet the requirements of defense production in the northeastern part of the United States and in Canada, steps have been taken by the Governments of the United States and Canada to initiate immediately preliminary engineering and other investigations for that part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin project which is located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River. These steps have been taken in order that the entire project may be started without loss of a favorable construction season when final decision is reached between the two Governments. The investigations will be made under the direction of temporary committees to be appointed by the two Governments.

Meanwhile, to assist in providing an adequate supply of power to meet Canadian defense needs, and contingent upon the Province of Ontario's agreeing to provide immediately for diversions into the Great Lakes System of waters from the Albany River Basin which normally flow into Hudson Bay, the Government of the United States has informed the Canadian Government that it will interpose no objection, pending the conclusion of a final Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin agreement between the two countries, to the immediate utilization for power at Niagara Falls by the Province of Ontario of additional waters equivalent in quantity to the diversions into the Great Lakes Basin above referred to.

[Released to the press by the White House October 17]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The surveys of the Federal Power Commission and the National Power Policy Committee have convinced me that the development of the International Rapids Section of the St. Law-

rence River should be undertaken at the earliest possible date as a part of adequate provision to meet the continuing power requirements of the defense program in certain essential centers of war material production in the northeastern States.

The potential power at this site is best adapted to meet the requirements of expansion in certain essential defense industries, including aluminum, magnesium, ferro-alloys, chemicals, etc. Actually, the Aluminum Company of America has recently arranged for the import of 30,000 kilowatts of additional power from Canada to meet the pressing requirements of its existing plant located at the very site of the proposed St. Lawrence project and, I am reliably informed, is seeking additional supplies from across the border. Such imported supplies are, in effect, on an annual basis, subject to being withdrawn if required by the Canadian power market.

It is urgent that this project be undertaken at the present time, not only from the point of view of our own defense but also in terms of those of our neighbor, Canada. The Province of Ontario needs to be able to count upon the early availability of this power to meet its growing load. The project may, therefore, be considered as an essential part of the program of continental defense which is being actively worked out by representatives of the two peoples.

I am informed that if the potential power of the International Rapids is to be available to carry the peak load of 1945, preliminary investigations, particularly engineering surveys of the site, including core borings, test pits, soil analyses, etc., must be undertaken immediately. I have, therefore, allocated \$1,000,000 of the special defense fund to the Federal Power Commission and Corps of Engineers, United

States Army, for this preliminary work and have appointed a committee of four to advise me in planning the work and to cooperate with appropriate agencies of the Canadian Government. The members of this committee are Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, as chairman; A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Brigadier General Thomas M. Robins of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; and Gerald V. Cruise, representative of the Trustees of the Power Authority of the State of New York. I have directed the U. S. Corps of Engineers to begin the necessary investigations immediately.

The preliminary investigations which I have authorized involve no actual construction or commitment to construct. In taking this means of advising Congress of the surveys I am having made, I wish to make it clear that Congress will be kept advised of such further steps as may be necessary.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 17, 1940.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Establishing the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee and Providing for a Preliminary Investigation of International Rapids Section, St. Lawrence River

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes", approved June 11, 1940 (Pub. No. 588, 76th Cong.), and by the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 13, 1940 (Pub. No. 611, 76th Cong.), and as President of the United States, and in order to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee, consisting of Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, as chairman; A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Brigadier General Thomas M. Robins of the Board of Engineers for Rivers

and Harbors, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; and Gerald V. Cruise, representative of the Trustees of the Power Authority of the State of New York. It shall be the duty of the Committee to advise the President with respect to the matters hereinafter set forth, and to perform such other functions as the President may determine.

2. The Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, are authorized, empowered, and directed—

(a) To make such preliminary investigations as the Advisory Committee may consider appropriate or necessary with respect to development of navigation and hydroelectric power in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, including, among other things, (1) preliminary investigations of the potential dam site by means of core borings, test pits, soil analyses, etc., (2) preliminary surveys of the lands necessary for such development, and investigation of the titles to such lands, and (3) preparation of preliminary plans and specifications.

(b) To make periodic reports, with recommendations to the President, of the results of the aforesaid investigations.

(c) To consult and cooperate with appropriate agencies of the Canadian Government.

3. In the performance of their functions and duties under this order the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, may avail themselves of the services, records, reports, and information of the Executive departments and other agencies of the Government.

4. The Federal Power Commission and Corps of Engineers, United States Army, shall have authority to appoint, without regard to the civil service laws, such officers, experts, and employees as they may deem necessary to carry out their functions under this order, and to prescribe their functions, duties, responsibilities, and tenure.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 16, 1940.

[No. 8568]

CONVENTION FOR THE EMERGENCY REGULATION OF THE LEVEL OF RAINY LAKE AND OF CERTAIN OTHER BOUNDARY WATERS

An announcement regarding the proclamation on October 18, 1940, by the President of

the convention with Canada for the emergency regulation of the level of Rainy Lake and of certain other boundary waters in the Rainy Lake watershed, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

The Far East

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press October 14]

The American steamships *Monterey* and *Mariposa* of the Matson Line and the *Washington* of the United States Lines are being dispatched to the Far East for the purpose of repatriating Americans. The *Monterey* will sail from Los Angeles October 16 for Honolulu and will carry equipment and supplies for the *Mariposa* which is now en route to Honolulu from New Zealand. The *Monterey* will leave the supplies for the *Mariposa* at Honolulu and proceed to Chinese and Japanese ports. The *Mariposa* will transfer her cargo and passengers at Honolulu and return to Australia and New Zealand, stopping en route at Chinese and Japanese ports to take on Americans there desiring repatriation.

The S. S. *Washington* is being prepared for a special journey to China and Japan to provide additional accommodations for Americans there desiring repatriation. She is expected to leave New York, Saturday, October 19, and will go via the Panama Canal.

[Released to the press October 19]

Under arrangements made by the Department of State in conjunction with other agencies of the Government and with the cooperation of the Oceanic Steamship Co., the steamship *Monterey*, which sailed from Los Angeles on

October 16, 1940, will call at Yokohama and Shanghai for the purpose of providing additional shipping accommodations for Americans withdrawing from Japan and China to the United States. The vessel is due to arrive at Yokohama on October 29 and at Shanghai on November 1. She will have room for 425 people from Yokohama and 425 from Shanghai. She will take only American citizens, including alien spouses and unmarried minor children. The ship will then proceed on her regular scheduled itinerary to Australia and New Zealand and return to the United States.

The *Monterey* will be followed by the steamship *Mariposa* also of the Oceanic Steamship Co., which will leave Honolulu on October 30 for Shanghai, arriving there about November 9. The vessel will possibly proceed from Shanghai to Chinwangtao to embark Americans from north China, and thence to Kobe, returning from that port to the United States. It is expected that Americans in Korea will proceed either to Chinwangtao or Kobe for embarkation. The *Mariposa* has accommodations for 1,100 people.

Fares for passengers embarked at Japan and China on both vessels will approximate those charged by the American President Lines for passengers from Manila to the United States. The American President Lines' office in the Far East will handle bookings for both vessels.

Commercial Policy

THE NEED OF A SOUND COMMERCIAL POLICY

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady⁵

[Released to the press October 16]

Until very recently it appeared that the world had forgotten the nature and the purpose of trade.

The trend in commercial policy for the past two decades has had, for the most part, little regard for the bearing of international trade on national welfare. This was true also of our trade policy until the present administration came into being in 1933 and established in the following year the trade-agreements program. Our foreign trade before that time had been looked upon more or less as a sideline activity of the Nation's business and as a legitimate field for exploitation by special interests. Before the advent of the present administration the Government's relation to foreign trade was determined in a large part by considerations of gain for particular interests rather than by a sound regard for the standard of living of the American people as a whole. Our foreign-trade policy at that time was not directed principally toward making available to American workers and farmers more of the good things of life. Through its trade-promotion activities abroad, the Government sought to encourage the shipments of goods out of the country and, through its policy of high protectionism, sought to discourage the shipments of goods into the country, leaving for the consumption of the American people a smaller volume of goods than that which they themselves produced.

Exports are, of course, important and should be encouraged. The reason they are important, however, is because they can be exchanged for imports and because the exchange

of exports, which we can produce relatively cheaply, for imports, which we are not as well adapted to produce or cannot produce at all, means that we as a nation are able to obtain for consumption more goods than would otherwise be possible and also certain essential goods which otherwise would not be available.

On the other hand, imports are important, not only because they supply consumption needs, but also because they provide our foreign customers with means for paying for our exports and thus give employment in industries in this country whose output exceeds domestic demands.

Thus it may be seen that the benefits of foreign trade cannot be identified with either exports or imports alone; they arise out of the process of trade, that is, out of the exchange of goods for goods. Recognition of this fact constitutes the basis of the trade-agreements program.

The traditions of high protectionism in this country, however, have left a deep imprint on the economic thinking of the average American. They have obscured his view of the true value of exports and left him with an unreasonable and irrational hostility toward imports. The failure on the part of many Americans, including businessmen, industrialists, farmers, and factory workers, to appreciate the vital importance of imports in the national economy has denied the trade-agreements program the whole-hearted support which sound judgment and interest in the national welfare would warrant.

It is especially interesting to note that this importance has not been overlooked by military authorities, who keenly appreciate the fact that the ability of a nation to defend itself and to carry on war is largely based on its economic potentialities and that these in turn are depend-

⁵ Delivered at a dinner meeting of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Fla., October 16, 1940.

ent on imports. Ever since the outbreak of the life-and-death struggle in Europe, a year ago last September, the destruction of import trade, essential to a nation's existence, has been a major factor in war strategy.

The British blockade was first aimed at preventing shipments of goods to Germany; its extension later to cover shipment of goods from Germany is evidence of the appreciation also of the military authorities of the reciprocal relation between imports and exports. An attack on the enemy's export trade constitutes an attack on the source of foreign exchange for its purchases of imports, including those shipped by inland routes beyond the reach of naval action. It may furthermore have the aim of drying up the enemy's sources of foreign funds for carrying on propaganda and subversive activities abroad.

Further evidence of the basic importance of import trade is found in the program which is under way in this country for building up large reserves of essential imported materials in the interest of national defense.

A national emergency, such as the necessity of winning a war or of the building up of national defenses, demands that due consideration be given to the necessary function of imports in the national economy. The recognition of this function is essential to the support of a sound commercial policy which is especially important at this time to the further promotion of inter-American solidarity.

The chief source of livelihood of our southern neighbors is the production of raw materials for world markets. Nearly half of their exports in 1937 was sold to Europe, but that trade is now disrupted as a result of the war. If the burden on Latin America of accumulating stocks of export surpluses is permitted to grow, it may be expected that the resistance of the American republics to economic penetration from the Old World will be undermined and weakened. This problem of Latin-American export surpluses is one of immediate importance to which, as you know, this Government is giving serious attention. Its solution is highly important to the security of this hemisphere,

The basic need, however, of the defense and prosperity of the Americas is the continued development of closer economic relations among the American republics. There is need of each opening wider its markets to the products of the other republics, of developing industries to supply those markets, and of lending financial and technical assistance for this and other purposes.

I am sure that you are aware of the marked advance which has already been made in this direction under the administration's good-neighbor policy. Of outstanding importance in this connection are the trade agreements which this Government has entered into with 11 American republics, containing mutual guarantees of fair treatment and providing reciprocally for increased market opportunities through a lowering of import barriers. Even opponents of the trade-agreements program who have shouted "wolf, wolf" the loudest have benefited from its stimulus to foreign trade and the resulting expansion of the domestic market for their products.

As an illustration of this fact let me point to Florida's winter vegetable industry. Six growing seasons have elapsed since the import duties on tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, lima beans, peppers, eggplant, squash, and okra were reduced as a result of our trade agreement with Cuba, but there is no evidence to indicate that these duty reductions, which are seasonal and applicable only to imports from Cuba, have hindered the development of our winter vegetable industry; in fact, it has steadily expanded.

That no harm has come to this industry is shown by the fact that the growing of winter vegetables in Florida has been substantially more profitable since the trade-agreements program has been in effect than it was prior to that time. The annual average farm income in Florida from the six most important vegetables affected by the Cuban agreement, namely, tomatoes, new potatoes, green beans, peppers, cucumbers, and eggplant, has increased by about one-third since the pre-agreement period. This increase in income has

been accompanied also by increases in vegetable acreage and production.

Tomatoes are the most important vegetable to Florida affected by the Cuban agreement but, notwithstanding that agreement, tomato growing in your State has continued to expand and become more profitable under the trade-agreements program. The average annual income received by your tomato growers in the three seasons prior to that program was \$6,128,000; in the 1938-39 season it reached the record-breaking level of \$12,236,000, a 100-percent increase. The disastrous freezes of this past season, 1939-40, resulted, of course, in a serious set-back to tomato production—due to the weather, not to imports.

The demand for tomatoes is especially sensitive to changes in consumer purchasing power. Investigation has revealed that families with incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year spend more than three times as much on tomatoes as do families with incomes under \$500 per year. The increase in consumer purchasing power, therefore, resulting from the restoration and expansion of our foreign trade under the trade-agreements program is of particular importance to the tomato industry.

Florida has benefited directly as well as indirectly from trade agreements. Increased market opportunities abroad have been obtained through trade agreements for many commodities of major importance to Florida, such as lumber, canned fruits and vegetables, and turpentine. Latin America, moreover, is an important market for such products, and Florida is therefore in an especially favorable position to share directly in the benefits of closer inter-American trade relations. In 1938 Latin America purchased about one-third of our exports of vegetables and vegetable preparations, 17.5 percent of our cigar exports, 16.5 percent of our naval-stores exports, and 4 percent of our exports of fruits and nuts.

When protests against the trade-agreements program are carefully examined they are usually found, as in the case of tomatoes, to be groundless. Nevertheless, the opposition of sectional and special interests have constituted a serious threat to the very existence of the pro-

gram. Thanks to their short-sighted greed and also perhaps to the activities of similar privilege-seeking groups abroad, the trade-agreements program has not been advanced as far in our relations with the other American republics as might be desired, especially in view of the present need of American economic solidarity which the defense of this hemisphere demands.

In this connection attention may be called to our prohibition, under the guise of sanitary laws, against meat imports from certain areas of South America not affected by the disease against which sanitary safeguards are sought. The failure of this Government to provide warranted relief from such sanitary regulations and the indifference which would appear to be evidenced thereby toward the development of closer inter-American relations do not inspire the cooperation which is necessary to the further strengthening of hemispheric defense.

Although the people of this country are on guard against fifth-column activities, they do not appear to be alert yet to the more subtle danger of the existence within our midst of a sixth column composed of special interests who, out of blind selfishness, would sacrifice the common good for personal gain.

The need for a sound commercial policy exists not only in the relations between the American republics but also in the relations between the American republics and the rest of the world. Regardless of how successful efforts may be to bring about greater economic adhesion in inter-American relations, the fact remains that the Western Hemisphere will continue to have surplus products for sale to Europe. If our trade with Europe is to be maintained and developed, if it is to be conducted on a self-respecting basis of equality between nations, if it is not to be exploited as an instrument of political extortion and blackmail, then it must be established on a basis of liberal principles; that is, a multilateral most-favored-nation basis, such as is embodied in the trade-agreements program. And the American republics have already made it clear that these are the terms on which they are prepared to do business. At the Inter-American Conference at Habana last July it was re-

solved that the "American nations continue to adhere to the liberal principles of international trade . . . in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit" and declared that "the American nations should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world in accordance with these principles as soon as the non-American nations are prepared to do likewise."

After the war, the world will be faced with problems of economic reconstruction. It is not possible, of course, to predict what conditions will exist at that time. It is all the more important, therefore, that our Government possess ready and effective means, such as are

provided by the Trade Agreements Act, for dealing with new problems as they arise. Our efforts at post-war rehabilitation should, in our own interests as well as in those of other countries, be directed toward facilitating a return throughout the world to normal liberal trade practices. The mutually advantageous character of the trade agreements which the United States has concluded with 21 countries will be one of the strongest influences favoring such a program. Only by keeping our present commercial policy alive and active can we hope to achieve prosperity after the war on a sound and lasting basis.

International Conferences, Commissions, etc.

SECOND BRAZILIAN DENTAL CONGRESS

[Released to the press October 14]

Prof. Abelardo de Britto, Dean of the Faculty of Odontology of the National University at Rio de Janeiro, who is also President of the General Federation of Dental Associations of Brazil, requested the assistance of the Department of State to obtain motion pictures on dental science and practice in the United States for display at the Second Brazilian Dental Congress. This Congress, which is under the patronage of President Vargas, is scheduled to meet in Rio de Janeiro from October 18 to 25, 1940. The Department of State requested the cooperation of the War Department, and in consequence the Medical Department of the United States Army has made available for showing at the Brazilian Congress the exhibit which it had on display at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association at Cleveland in September. At the close of the Cleveland meeting the War Department's exhibit was flown by Army bomber from Cleveland to Baltimore and there transhipped to steamer for Brazil. Professor de Britto has expressed to the Departments of State and of War the appreciation of the Brazilian Federation,

The Dental School of the University of California and the American Dental Association have also sent motion-picture films for display at the Brazilian Congress.

The War Department's exhibit consists of trans-illuminated photo-micrographs made from microscopic sections of various pathological lesions of the oral cavity including caries, pyorrhea, various types of infectious diseases of the soft tissues, and benign and malignant tumors encountered by dental surgeons in this field. Many pathological conditions of the teeth, such as abrasion, caries, hypercementosis, enamel pearls, true and false germination, deposits of calculus, and anomalies, are shown by mounted specimens.

Placards with mounted photographs show the Army Dental School and its various departments. As soon as practical after being commissioned in the Regular Army, dental officers are sent to the School for post-graduate instruction and special training in military dentistry.

By use of models recent developments in the treatment of fractures of the mandible, maxilla, and other maxillo-facial injuries are dem-

onstrated. This includes a simplified method of reduction and immobilization of the parts by intramaxillary wiring with elastic traction, improved types of sectional splints, and appliances for extra-oral traction which can be made quickly from simple materials readily available in any locality.

Photographs show the operation of the Registry of Dental and Oral Pathology of the American Dental Association, which is located at the Army Medical Museum. The Registry is supervised by officers of the Dental Corps who have had special training in pathological work. Since the Registry was established in 1933 many hundreds of cases from both Army and civilian sources have been collected. Each case is made up of a history, X-rays, microscopic sections of diseased tissue, and clinical photographs when available. All material sent to the Museum from those parts within the field of the general practitioner of dentistry and oral and maxillo-facial surgery is listed in the Registry after study, diagnosis, and report have been made. An index lists the various diseases by accession numbers so that all cases of any particular condition can be readily obtained for study. The material in the Registry is available for study by all ethical professional men.

An illuminated viewbox contains representative slides from the loan sets of microscopic slides which have been prepared from material in the Registry. These slides are available for use by schools, study clubs, and individuals.

Illustrative pages from the Atlas of Dental and Oral Pathology are included in the exhibit. These books were prepared at the Army Medical Museum for the American Dental Association as a part of its educational program and are sold by the Association at the price which it cost to produce them. The Atlas covers comprehensively pathologic conditions of the lips, cheeks, mouth, tongue, teeth, jaws, and neck. It is not a textbook but is designed to afford the opportunity to study the pathology of these parts. The material is presented by the case method with an abstract of the clinical data, clinical photographs and roentgenograms where available, description of

the pathology, annotated photomicrographs, and references to comprehensive articles in the recent literature where appropriate. All of the approximately 160 plates made up of over 400 illustrations are actual photographic prints. The book is really a post-graduate course in pathology in one volume.

The motion-picture films comprised in this exhibit cover many of the latest and most scientific procedures in dental practice as exemplified by the highest standards of American dentistry. New developments in oral surgery, recognized improvements in denture service, and great advancement in ceramics or porcelain restorations are among the subjects covered in the films sent for the use of the dentists of Brazil. The educational value of the films will surely be greatly appreciated by those who desire to keep abreast with the latest developments of dental practice in the United States.

The progress in American dentistry does not confine itself solely to the restorative measures which characterized the earlier developments of dentistry as an art and science. The dental profession has been deeply concerned with the disease processes which so greatly influence dental health. Histo-pathology has become of increasing importance to dentistry. The tissues involved, the progress of disease, the normal reparative processes, and the identification of pathological as well as normal tissue are essential projects in the larger consideration of dental health and the necessary steps required for intelligent treatment.

Recognizing these important factors in the newer development of the science of dentistry, the Dental Corps of the Army has created a section on dental pathology at the Army Medical Museum. Dental officers especially trained in this particular field are detailed to the Museum for special research in the field of dental histology and pathology. Their work is outstanding and their contributions to dentistry are a significant part of the general advancement of the science of dentistry, for, through a very desirable sponsorship of this work on the part of the American Dental Association, the studies and exhibits are made available to the entire dental profession in the United States.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of International Justice

Australia

There is printed below the text of a circular letter from the Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations, dated September 17, 1940, regarding the termination by Australia of the Optional Clause (article 36, paragraph 2) of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and its acceptance thereof on new conditions:

"GENEVA, 17 Sept. 1940.

"SIR:

"I have the honour to inform you that the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, by a communication which was received in the Secretariat on September 2nd, 1940, has transmitted to me a declaration dated August 21st, 1940, terminating the acceptance by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court).

"This declaration reads as follows:

"On the 20th of September, 1929, Major-General the Honourable Sir Granville Ryrie, at that time High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, made the following declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia. The declaration was ratified on the 18th August, 1930:-

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and subject to ratification, I accept as compulsory *ipso facto*

and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of ten years and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification, other than:-

"Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; and

"Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree; and

"Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia.

"And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute."

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in

the Commonwealth of Australia I, S. M. Bruce, the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, hereby terminate their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute.

"LONDON,

21st August, 1940.

S. M. BRUCE'

"By the same communication, the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia transmitted to me a further declaration dated August 21st, 1940, by which, subject to the reservations therein set out, His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court for a further period.

"This second declaration reads as follows:

"In my declaration of today's date, I, S. M. Bruce, the High Commissioner in London for His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, announced the termination by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia of their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia I now declare that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from today's date and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 18th August, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said date; other than:-

"Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"Disputes with the Government of any

other Member of the League which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

"Disputes arising out of events occurring at a time when His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia were involved in hostilities,

"And subject to the condition that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court shall be suspended in respect of any dispute which has been submitted to and is under consideration by the Council of the League of Nations, provided that notice to suspend is given after the dispute has been submitted to the Council and is given within ten days of the notification of the initiation of the proceedings in the Court, and provided also that such suspension shall be limited to a period of twelve months or such longer period as may be agreed by the parties to the dispute or determined by a decision of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute.

"LONDON,

21st August, 1940.

S. M. BRUCE'

"I have [etc.]

For the Acting Secretary-General.

E. GIRAUD

Acting Legal Adviser
of the Secretariat."

BOUNDARY

Convention With Canada for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and Certain Other Boundary Waters (Treaty Series No. 961)

The convention between the United States and Canada providing for the emergency reg-

ulation of the level of Rainy Lake and of certain other boundary waters in the Rainy Lake watershed, signed at Ottawa on September 15, 1938, was proclaimed by the President on October 18, 1940. The convention was ratified in respect of Canada by His Britannic Majesty at a Court held at Ottawa on May 19, 1939. The Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent to ratification of the convention on August 30, 1940, and it was ratified by the President on September 10, 1940. It went into effect on October 3, 1940 by the exchange of the ratifications of the President and the King at Ottawa on that date.

The convention clothes the International Joint Commission established under the treaty relating to questions arising between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington on January 11, 1909, with power to determine when emergency conditions exist in the Rainy Lake watershed, whether by reason of high or low water, and empowers the Commission to adopt such measures of control as to it may seem proper with respect to existing dams at Kettle Falls and International Falls, as well as with respect to any existing or future dams or works in boundary waters of the Rainy Lake watershed, in the event the Commission shall determine that such emergency condition exists.

WATERWAY

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Project

An announcement regarding development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Basin, together with a message from the President to Congress on that portion of the project located in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, and an Executive order establishing the St. Lawrence Advisory Committee, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Canada".

The Foreign Service

FOREIGN SERVICE REGULATIONS

On October 15, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8566 amending the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States (section XXII-4 of Chapter XXII: Duties of officers of the Foreign Service in connection with admission of aliens into the Philippine Islands). For text of the Executive order, see the *Federal Register* for October 17, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 203), page 4107.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Documentation, Entrance and Clearance of Vessels, etc.: American Vessels Denied Clearance to Belligerent States—[Amendment regarding] Foreign Clearance. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 57.] October 14, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 15, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 201), p. 4078 (The National Archives of the United States).

Documentation, Entrance and Clearance of Vessels, etc.: Instructions to Supervising and Local Inspectors and Collectors of Customs Amended. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 58.] October 15, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 16, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 202), p. 4089 (The National Archives of the United States).

Anchorage Regulations: Enforcement of Regulations Relating to Anchorages and Movements of Vessels. (Treasury Department: Coast Guard.) [General Order No. 2.] October 8, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 15, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 201), p. 4078 (The National Archives of the United States).

Legislation

An Act To amend section 4021 of the Revised Statutes and to repeal section 4023 of the Revised Statutes relating to establishment of postal agencies [providing for the establishment of postal agencies at such foreign seaports or airports as may in the judgment of the Postmaster General promote the efficiency of the foreign mail service of the United States]. (Public, No. 798, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 46, sec. 465) to provide for the safe carriage of explosives or other dangerous or semidangerous articles or substances on board vessels; to make more effective the provisions of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, relating to the carriage of dangerous goods; and for other purposes. (Public, No. 809, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941: An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes

[including an additional \$290,000 for salaries and an additional \$15,500 for contingent expenses, Department of State, 1941; \$12,000 for expenses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission; and making available the appropriation for "Cooperation with the American republics" contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, for compensation and travelling expenses of educational, professional, and artistic leaders in connection with the program of cooperation]. (Public, No. 812, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 31 pp. 5¢.

An Act To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws" [along the Canadian and Mexican borders], approved June 26, 1930. (Public, No. 830, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, October 1940. Publication 1510. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

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